

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FULL-TEXT PUBLICATION

No. 13-1491

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**FILED**
Dec 04, 2013
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

In re: DOW CORNING CORPORATION,

Debtor.

BEVERLY J. EZRA,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

DCC LITIGATION FACILITY,
INCORPORATED,

Defendant-Appellee.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED
STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
MICHIGANORDER

Before: MOORE and GIBBONS, Circuit Judges; HOOD, District Judge.*

Beverly Ezra, a Nevada citizen proceeding pro se, appeals from the district court's order granting summary judgment in favor of DCC Litigation Facility, Inc. ("DCC"). Upon examination, this panel unanimously agrees that oral argument is not needed. Fed. R. App. P. 34(a).

Ezra alleges that she was injured by silicone breast implants containing raw silicone materials manufactured by Dow Corning Corporation. *See In re Dow Corning Corp.*, 86 F.3d 482, 485 (6th Cir. 1996). Ezra alleges that her breast implants, which were implanted in 1984, caused her to suffer a number of diseases, illnesses, and symptoms, including atypical connective tissue disease, organic brain syndrome, diffused arthritis, and a thyroid nodule. Ezra was a member of a large class of breast implant claimants, but she moved to opt out of the settlement and proceed with litigation against DCC.

*The Honorable Joseph M. Hood, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky, sitting by designation.

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DCC sought summary judgment on several bases, including that Ezra failed to present expert testimony establishing general causation for these product liability claims. The district court granted summary judgment in favor of DCC. Ezra appeals.

We review de novo a district court's decision to grant summary judgment. *Lockett v. Suardini*, 526 F.3d 866, 872 (6th Cir. 2008). Summary judgment is proper "if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). "In considering a summary judgment motion, all inferences to be drawn from the facts must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party." *Defoe ex rel. Defoe v. Spiva*, 625 F.3d 324, 330 (6th Cir. 2010).

In federal diversity actions, state law governs substantive issues. *Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 78 (1938). In Michigan, as elsewhere, "[i]t is usually held that in order to state a negligence claim on which relief may be granted, plaintiffs must prove (1) that defendant owed them a duty of care, (2) that defendant breached that duty, (3) that plaintiffs were injured, and (4) that defendant's breach caused plaintiffs' injuries." *Henry v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 701 N.W.2d 684, 688 (Mich. 2005). "Under Michigan products liability law, as part of its prima facie case, a plaintiff must show that the manufacturer's negligence was the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injuries. . . . [which] actually entails proof of two separate elements: (1) cause in fact, and (2) legal cause, also known as 'proximate cause.'" *Skinner v. Square D Co.*, 516 N.W.2d 475, 479 (Mich. 1994) (emphasis omitted) (quoting *Moning v. Alfono*, 254 N.W.2d 759, 764 (Mich. 1977)); see Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2945–.2949a.

Despite DCC's assertions otherwise, Michigan law contains no requirement that "the plaintiff must establish both general and specific causation through proof that the toxic substance is capable of causing, and did cause, the plaintiff's alleged injury." *Pluck v. BP Oil Pipeline Co.*, 640 F.3d 671, 676-77 (6th Cir. 2011) (relying on Ohio law). The only Michigan case cited for this proposition is unpublished and relies on federal district court case law based on law outside of Michigan. See *Trice v. Oakland Dev. Ltd. P'ship*, 2008 WL 7488023, at *11 (Mich. Ct. App. Dec. 16, 2008). Instead, Michigan courts have explicitly rejected the requirement that a plaintiff prove both general and specific

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causation. *Genna v. Jackson*, 781 N.W.2d 124, 128-29 (Mich. Ct. App. 2009). In the absence of any binding authority that Michigan law requires proof of general causation in a products liability action, we decline to impose such a requirement. The district court erred in imposing such a requirement as its basis for granting summary judgment to DCC in this case.

Accordingly, we vacate the district court's order granting summary judgment in favor of DCC and remand for further proceedings. We deny Ezra's motion for the appointment of counsel.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT



Clerk

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

Deborah S. Hunt
Clerk

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Filed: December 04, 2013

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Re: Case No. 13-1491, *Beverly Ezra v. DCC Litigation Facility, Inc.*
Originating Case No. : I:05-cv-30469

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Court issued the enclosed (Order/Opinion) today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Laura A. Jones
Case Manager
Direct Dial No. 513-564-7023

cc: Mr. John Donley
Ms. Sarah Joy Donnell
Mr. Robert D. Goldstein
Mr. David J. Weaver

Enclosure

Mandate to issue